COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION PLANS FOR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

PURPOSE

- Develop management plans for refuges dealing with:
- Wildlife management
- Habitat management
- **√Public use**
- **Law enforcement**
- Land use
- Management on adjacent lands
- Compatibility of public use with refuge mission

COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION PLANNING STEPS

1. PREPLANNING

- Establish vision and goals
- Determine planning area
- Assemble available data
 - **Wildlife populations**
 - **Description Vegetative communities**
 - Geology and soils
- **Identify data gaps**

2. INITIATE PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND OUTREACH

- Federal Register notices
- Letters to interested parties
- Press releases
- **Public forums**
- Invitations for comments

3. IDENTIFY THE ISSUES

BIOLOGY

- Threatened and endangered species
- Migratory birds
- Fish that live in both fresh and
- saltwater and cross state lines
- Priority species such as those
- recognized by Partners In Flight
- Habitat requirements

LAND MANAGEMENT

- **Burning**
- **Water control**
- Forest management
- **Agriculture**

PUBLIC USE

- **Hunting**
- **√Fishing**
- **Wildlife observation**
- Wildlife photography
- **Environmental interpretation**
- **Environmental education**

NEW POLICIES AFFECTING FUTURE REFUGE MANAGEMENT AND PUBLIC USES

http://pdm.fws.gov/newfrnotice.html

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- **√Safety**
- **Visitor protection**
- Access and trespass

RESEARCH

- **Monitoring**
- **✓ Data collection**
- **Applied technology**

HUMAN RESOURCES

- Staffing needs
- **Volunteer program**
- **Partners**
- Friends Groups
 - **Partnership for the Sounds**
 - Coastal Wildlife Refuge Society

4. DEVELOP AND ANALYZE ALTERNATIVES

Based on:

- Public input
- **Staff recommendations**
- Best available scientific data
- Subject matter experts
- Review by public at forums

5. PREPARE DRAFT PLAN

- Determine compatibility (e.g., hunter access vs. wildlife photography)
- **Review internally**
- Review by public at public forums

6. PREPARE AND ADOPT FINAL PLAN

- Public comment analysis
- Public comment response
- **Environmental assessment**
- **✓Internal review**
- Public Notice in Federal Register

7. IMPLEMENT PLAN MONITOR RESULTS EVALUATE RESULTS

- Analyze effects of plan
 - **■Monitor wildlife**
 - Monitor vegetation
- Evaluate public use impacts
- Evaluate law enforcement

8. REVIEW AND REVISE PLAN

- Analyze results of monitoring
- Revise plan to improve results (e.g., alter frequency of burning or timing of water management to change effects)
- Revise plan to reflect budget constraints
- Maintain public involvement

POCOSIN LAKES NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

ESTABLISHMENT AND ACQUISITION

- In 1963, Pungo Unit established under The Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 using funds from The Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of 1934 and The Wetlands Acquisition Act of 1964
- In 1990, additional acreage acquired by The Conservation Fund and donated to the Fish and Wildlife Service to bring the total to 113,674 acres

REFUGE PURPOSES

- Provide sanctuary for migratory birds (Pungo Unit)
- Protect and enhance habitat for threatened and endangered species
- Provide a nesting and feeding area for wintering waterfowl on the coastal plain
- Provide breeding habitat for wood duck and American black duck
- Provide habitat for other migratory and resident game birds and animals
- Provide outdoor recreation opportunity for the visiting public

WILDLIFE SPECIES OF MANAGEMENT CONCERN

Red-cockaded Woodpecker

Bachman's sparrow

Henslow's sparrow

Brown-headed nuthatch

Prothonotary warbler

Swainson's warbler

Prairie warbler

Field warbler

Worm-eating warbler

Yellow-throated warbler

Black-throated green warbler

Louisiana waterthrush

Waterfowl

Bobwhite quail

American woodcock

Short-eared owl

Northern parula

Stilt sandpiper

Buff-breasted sandpiper

Solitary sandpiper

Common Ioon

Tundra swan

Red wolf

Black bear

WILDLIFE HABITAT (113,674 ACRES)

ALCO.		
Natural shoreline	50 acres	
White cedar forest	800 acres	
Bottomland hardwoods	1,000 acres	
Cypress/tupelo swamp	2,800 acres	
Open water	7,000 acres	
Low pocosin	38,600 acres	
High pocosin	56,000 acres	

ALSO:

Canals	1,800 acres
Roads	1,700 acres
Firebreaks	1,650 acres
Farmland	1,250 acres
Moist soil units	500 acres
Administrative area	20 acres

HABITAT MANAGEMENT

- Prescribed burning
- Water management for waterfowl
- Water management for pocosin restoration
- Mechanical and chemical control of weeds
- Reforestation of wetland trees
- Cooperative farming

NON-CONSUMPTIVE RECREATION

- **Environmental Education**
- **Wildlife observation**
- **Environmental interpretation**
- Wildlife photography
- Hiking/walking
- Boating/canoeing
- **Picnicking**

CONSUMPTIVE RECREATION

Fishing and hunting

NORTH CAROLINA NATURAL HERITAGE AREAS

- Phelps and Pungo lakes
- Area surrounding Phelps Lake
- Area surrounding Pungo Lake
- Refuge area east of Pungo Lake

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Provided by one law enforcement officer shared between Pocosin Lakes and Mattamuskeet refuges, plus two collateral duty officers at Pocosin Lakes refuge

ISSUES

- **Waterfowl blinds**
- Baiting wildlife
- Traffic access

- **Dumping/littering**
- **√Poaching**
- **√Tree-cutting**

ALLIGATOR RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

ESTABLISHMENT AND ACQUISITION

- Original 118,000 acres: Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956
- Remainder of acreage: The Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of 1934 and The Wetlands Acquisition Act of 1964

ACQUISITION HISTORY

- In 1984: 118,000 acres donated by Prudential Insurance Company
- In 1991: 6,000 acres of original 118,000 acres on west side transferred to Pocosin Lakes refuge
- Since 1984: 40,195 acres added to bring current refuge ownership to 152,195 acres

REFUGE PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES

- Protect and enhance unique wetland habitats and associated species
- Maintain optimum populations of black bear
- Develop, enhance and maintain waterfowl habitat
- Provide primary consideration to threatened and endangered plants and animals
- Provide for game and non-game species

WILDLIFE SPECIES OF MANAGEMENT CONCERN

Red-cockaded woodpecker

Black-throated green warbler

Waterfowl

Marsh birds

Wading birds

Migratory birds

Fish spawning near refuge

American alligator

Black bear

Red wolf

State-listed reptiles

and amphibians

WILDLIFE HABITAT (152,195 ACRES TOTAL)

High and low pocosin	87,355 acres
Pine forest (diseased or flooded)	15,300 acres
Non-alluvial wet hardwoods	12,236 acres
Hardwood/pine swamp	11,380 acres
Marsh	9,904 acres
White cedar forest	8,468 acres
Farmland	5,100 acres
Cypress/gum swamp	1,300 acres
Open water	1,152 acres

HABITAT MANAGEMENT

- Fire management
 - □To protect against wildlife
 - □To enhance wildlife habitat
- Forest management
 - □ Reforestation
 - **Habitat improvement**
 - **■White cedar restoration**
 - Southern pine beetle control
- Mechanical and chemical control of weeds

HABITAT MANAGEMENT

- Water management
 - □For waterfowl
 - □For natural hydrology
- Moist soil management
 - □For waterfowl
 - **For marshbirds and other wildlife**
- **Cooperative farming**
 - □For diversifying wildlife foods

CONSUMPTIVE AND NON-CONSUMPTIVE PUBLIC USES

- Fishing and hunting
- **Environmental education**
- **Environmental Interpretation**
- **Wildlife Observation**
- Wildlife Photography

FACILITIES

- Wildlife drive and trails
- **Paddling trails**
- **Kiosks**

SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS NATURAL HERITAGE AREAS

Entire refuge

OUTSTANDING RESOURCE WATERS

Alligator River, Milltail Creek, Swan Creek, Whipping Creek

ANADROMOUS FISH SPAWNING AREAS

Long Shoal River, East Lake, South Lake

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Conducted as collateral duty by personnel on the refuge (no full-time law enforcement officers)

ISSUES

- Hunting blinds/stands
- Feeding/baiting wildlife
- **Tree-cutting/wood gathering**
- √Traffic access
- **Target practice**

- **Dumping/littering**
- **Poaching**
- **Trespass**
- **Vandalism**

MATTAMUSKEET NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

ESTABLISHMENT AND ACQUISITION

- Established by Executive Order in 1934
- Acquired by authority of The National Industrial Recovery Act

REFUGE PURPOSES

To provide refuge and breeding ground for birds and wild animals and to provide hunting and fishing opportunities as appropriate

WILDLIFE SPECIES OF MANAGEMENT CONCERN

Tundra swan

Canada goose

Snow goose

American black duck

Northern pintail

Canvasback

Wood duck

Brown-headed nuthatch

Black-throated green warbler

King rail

Yellow rail

Solitary sandpiper

Semi-palm. sandpiper

Short-billed dowitcher Peregrine Falcon

Bald eagle

Osprey

White-tailed deer Carolina pygmy rattler

Red wolf Herring

WILDLIFE HABITAT (50,180 ACRES TOTAL)

Open water	40,000 acres
Estuarine fringe loblolly pine forest	3,000 acres
Impoundments	2,650 acres
Natural lake shoreline	2,430 acres
Cypress/tupelo swamp	1,500 acres
Farmland	400 acres
Non-riverine swamp forest	150 acres
Administrative areas	50 acres

HABITAT MANAGEMENT

- Prescribed burning of marsh and pine forests
- Water management for waterfowl, shorebirds, and other migratory birds and fish
- Impoundment management to provide natural foods and habitats for waterfowl and other migratory birds
- Mechanical and chemical control of weeds
- Farming for supplemental foods to benefit waterfowl and other wildlife

NON-CONSUMPTIVE RECREATION

- **Environmental education**
- **Wildlife observation**
- **Environmental interpretation**
- Wildlife photography
- Hiking/walking
- **Canoeing/boating**
- **Picnicking**

CONSUMPTIVE RECREATION

- Fishing/Crabbing
- Hunting (Waterfowl, deer)

NATURAL HERITAGE AREAS

Entire refuge land and lake area

REGISTERED HERITAGE AREA

Entire refuge land and lake area

RESEARCH NATURAL AREA NATIONAL NATURAL LANDMARK

Sayler's Ridge

ANADROMOUS FISH SPAWNING AREAS Entire lake

PROPOSED WILDERNESS

Heron Bay Island
Great Island
Head of Lake Island

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Mattamuskeet Lodge

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Law enforcement provided by one full-time refuge officer shared with five other refuges
- Two collateral refuge officers
- Assistance provided by NCWRC conservation officers and other law enforcement agencies
- Information and regulatory leaflets
- Regulatory signage posted

LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES

- **Littering**
- **Poaching**
- **√Trespass**
- **Vandalism**
- Fishing/boating violations
- Drug/alcohol violations

- **Hunting violations**
- **Reptile collecting**
- Drainage ditches
- Boundary issues
- Wildlife disturbance

SWANQUARTER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

ESTABLISHMENT AND ACQUISITION

- Established in 1932 by The Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929, purchased using Migratory Bird and Emergency Conservation Work Funds
- In 1980: 142 acres donated by The Nature Conservancy
- In 1992: 768 acres purchase from The Nature Conservancy

HUNTING CLOSURE AUTHORITY

In 1935: all refuge lands and 27,082 acres of adjacent waters were closed to hunting, taking and molesting of game birds (1977 amendment allowed hunting to occur in designated areas)

WILDERNESS DESIGNATION

Congress designated 8,785 acres of the refuge as wilderness in 1976

REFUGE PURPOSES

To provide a sanctuary for migratory birds

To develop, enhance, advance, manage, conserve and protect fish and wildlife resources

WILDLIFE SPECIES OF MANAGEMENT CONCERN

American black duck

Lesser scaup

Canvasback

Redhead

Surf scoter

Brown-headed nuthatch

Black-throated green warbler

Seaside sparrow

Sharp-tailed sparrow

Black rail

Yellow rail

Clapper rail

Foster's tern

Peregrine falcon

Bald eagle

Osprey

Black bear

Red wolf

Carolina pygmy rattler

American alligator

WILDLIFE HABITAT (16,411 ACRES TOTAL)

Brackish marsh	12,300 acres
Estuarine fringe loblolly pine forest	2,500 acres
Low pocosin	700 acres
Cypress/tupelo swamp	600 acres
Pine savanna	250 acres
Tidal cypress/gum swamp	50 acres
Administrative areas	11 acres

HABITAT MANAGEMENT

- Prescribed burning of marshes and pine forests
- Mechanical and chemical control of weeds

NON-CONSUMPTIVE RECREATION

- **Environmental education**
- **Wildlife observation**
- **Environmental interpretation**
- Wildlife photography
- Hiking/walking
- **Canoeing**

CONSUMPTIVE RECREATION

- Fishing/crabbing
- Hunting (waterfowl, in designated areas)

NATURAL HERITAGE AREAS Entire refuge land area and part of sound REGISTERED HERITAGE AREA Most of refuge area ANADROMOUS FISH SPAWNING AREAS Shoreline of sound **OUTSTANDING RESOURCE WATERS** All sound waters off refuge shoreline

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Law enforcement provided by one full-time refuge officer shared with five other refuges
- Two collateral refuge officers
- Assistance provided by NCWRC conservation officers and other law enforcement agencies
- Information and regulatory leaflets
- Regulatory signage posted

LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES

- **Hunting violations**
- **Reptile collecting**
- Drug/alcohol use
- Wildlife disturbance
- Loss of aquatic vegetation

- **Littering**
- **Poaching**
- **√Trespass**
- **Camping**

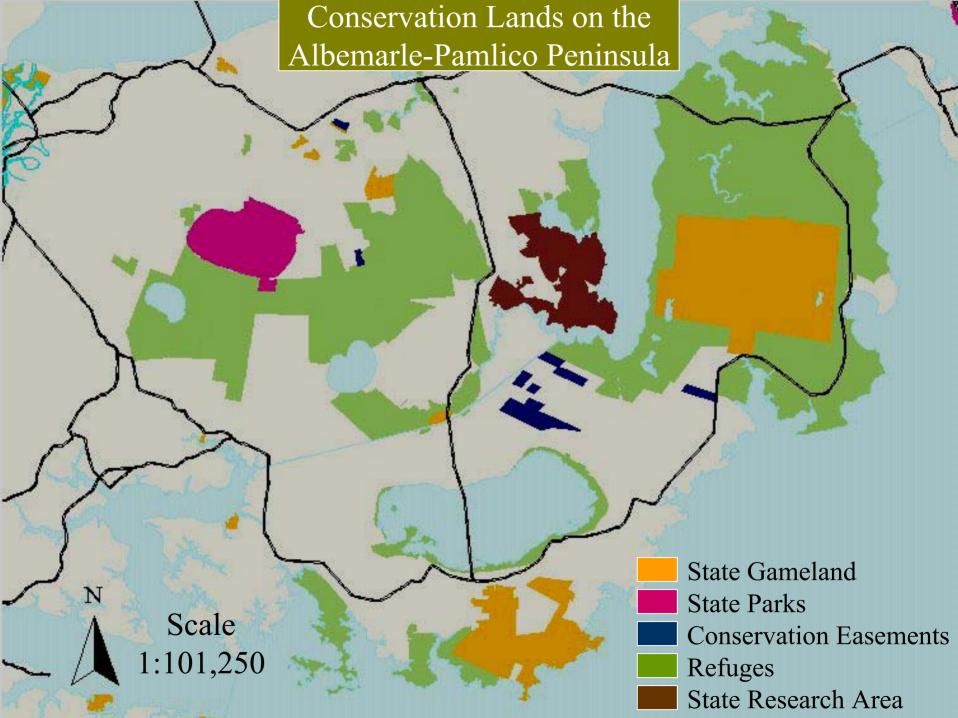
SO . . . What's next?



We need your input, concerns, issues, advice and expertise for consideration in planning the future of the refuges

OPTIONS FOR LAND CONSERVATION BEYOND REFUGE BOUNDARIES

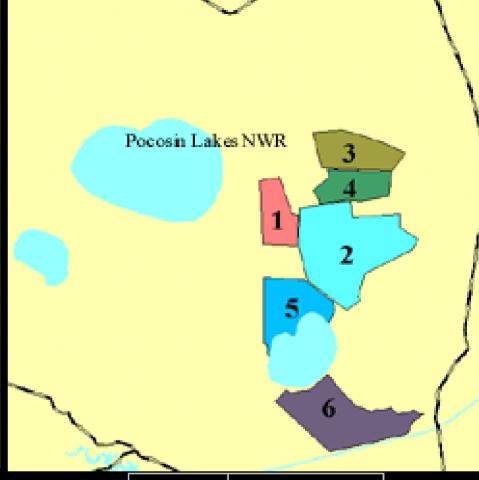
- Landowner conservation—Landowners managing land for wildlife conservation (personal expertise, advice of consultants or state or federal agency)
- Landowner agreements Willing landowners allow Fish and Wildlife Service to assist with certain management activities
- Landowner Easements Willing landowners sell certain rights, such as the right to clear, farm, or construct buildings, to Fish and Wildlife Service retaining rights to hunt, fish, trap, and lease the land for hunting
- **Land Purchase-Willing landowners sell land to Fish** and Wildlife Service for the appraised value



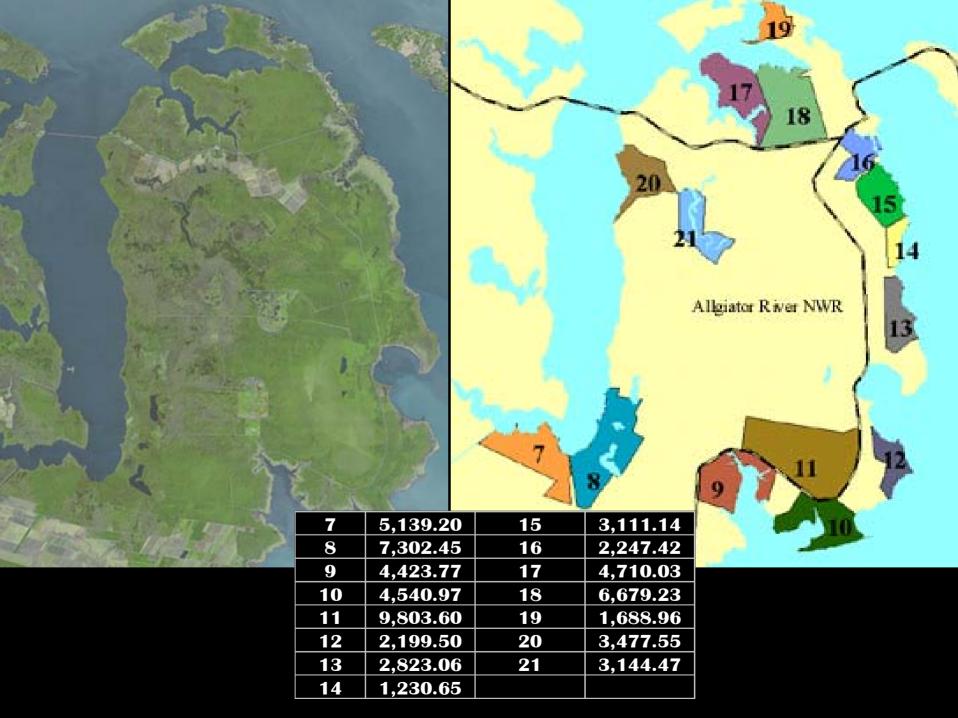








Parcel	ACREAGE
1	2,688.88
2	10,314.53
3	3,676.48
4	2,777.75
5	6,284.81
6	7,077.59





22	2,798.75
23	1,545.10

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